



ALEXANDRIA.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 13.

A letter from a business house in St. Louis—old friends—received yesterday, says: "The Alexandria Gazette is always now, as in former years, a welcome visitor, and we are pleased to see from it, that with the re-opening of the Canal, and the extension of your railroads, you anticipate a revival of trade for the good old town. We trust that all your hopes may be more than realized, and that Alexandria may soon become an important centre of commerce and manufactures."

The Richmond Whig concludes an article in relation to the late mob, in Richmond, with this remark: "Let it be remembered that all the blame attaches to the colored rioters and the white incendiaries who are daily poisoning their minds." It is the "white incendiaries," in all directions, who are inciting and urging on "the conflict of races." If they bring about the shock they seek to produce, we shall see where they will be themselves!

The Richmond Dispatch of Saturday, says: "The Grand Jury of the U. S. Court have had under consideration for some days the question of indicting the conductor of the street car, who recently ejected a negro from one of the cars. On yesterday, by a very decided vote, it was determined not to indict him. The question of indicting the newspaper publishers of Richmond has not been, and it is not probable will be, considered by the jury."

A man named Hayward, from Massachusetts, has been making speeches to the colored people of Richmond, of the most incendiary character. His language was designed to stir up the worst passions. He advised them "not to endanger the life of the illustrious Underwood but when he left, to have a high carnival." We see it stated that this wretch has been arrested for endeavoring to create a riot and disturbance.

The President has received invitations to attend five several celebrations or festivals, viz: Laying of a corner stone in memory of Mr. Johnson's father, at Raleigh, N. C.; to the convention of working men of Chicago; unveiling of the statue of Henry Clay, at Louisville, 13th May; Bunker Hill monument celebration, 17th June, and to the Masonic celebration, Boston, on the 24th June.

The Richmond Equivocal says that a well-known business firm in Richmond, in addition to their own liberal private contributions, has, within the last few days, through the influence of the junior partner, obtained quite a handsome appropriation from the Boston Southern Relief Fund, for distribution among the suffering sick and poor of Richmond and vicinity.

The Radical Congressional Executive Committee announce that "they are meeting with good success in FUNDS, and nearly every day agents are dispatched to different points in the South. And they might have added, that the results of the "funds" and the "agents" are being rapidly developed—for instance,—in Richmond.

A few days prior to his departure from Baltimore to Rome, Archbishop Spalding issued a pastoral letter to the Roman Catholic clergy and laity of his diocese, urging the importance, especially under present circumstances, of the Christian Instruction of the colored people.

Governor Pierpont has appointed the following gentlemen the board of Immigration for the year ending April, 1865: Messrs. Thomas J. Randolph, of Albemarle county; R. Barton Haxall and William H. Macfarland, of Richmond.

It is mentioned in the Baltimore Sun that "the Washington Chronicle is the only journal that has undertaken the defence of Underwood's venomous charge to the grand jury in Richmond."

Mr. Day, a lawyer, who not long since was conspicuous in Washington, in cases in which colored persons were concerned, died recently in St. Louis, on his way to Minnesota.

"Conscience money" droppings into the Treasury continue to be reported—generally "small sums." The big rogues rarely have any "consciences" at all.

Gov. Pierpont is to address a Radical Club, in Petersburg, next Friday. He is himself a Radical—except that he won't go Hunnicutt.

"Registration," by military order, is to commence in South Carolina on the third Monday in July next.

THE RICHMOND MOB.—We cannot too highly commend the conduct of the white citizens of Richmond on the occasion of the late riotous demonstration among many evil-disposed colored people. They manifested a forbearance and respect for law in the midst of threats, insults and violence, which are in the highest degree honorable to them, and must impress the whole country in the most favorable manner. No one can doubt that they lost their calmness and self-command and allowed themselves to be drawn into a general fight with the mob, that they would have driven it howling and discomfited before them, and have wreaked upon it a fearful vengeance.

As far as we can judge, and we have endeavored to sift this matter to the bottom, the whole responsibility for these disgraceful disorders attaches to the colored people—to those who first assailed the firemen and the police, and those who afterwards aided and abetted them. About this there can be no doubt. We regard the conduct of our police with an admiration that language cannot adequately describe. Their moderation was truly marvelous when we consider the provocations of insult and violence to which they were subjected.

LATEST FROM RICHMOND.

MR. DAVIS RELEASED ON BAIL.

RICHMOND, VA., May 13.—In obedience to the writ of *habeas corpus* served upon General Burton, at Fortress Monroe, that officer, this morning, produced Mr. Davis before the Circuit Court, and released him from military custody. Mr. Davis was immediately re-arrested by the United States Marshal, on a bench warrant, to answer an indictment for treason found against him by a grand jury of the United States District Court, sitting in Norfolk, more than a year since.

Mr. Davis's counsel signified their willingness to at once proceed with the trial, but it was determined to postpone it until November next, whereupon the counsel for Mr. D. asked that he be released on bail, which request was granted, and the amount of bail fixed by the Court at one hundred thousand dollars.

Messrs. Horace Greeley and Augustus Schell, of New York, and several gentlemen of Virginia, at once entered into recognizance for Mr. D.'s appearance at the November term of the U. S. Circuit Court for Virginia.

Mr. Davis was then released, and has taken up his abode temporarily at the Spotswood Hotel.

FROM RICHMOND.

Another Riot—Speeches by Horace Greeley and Judge Underwood.

RICHMOND, May 12.—Another negro riot occurred in the lower part of this city last night. The negroes attempted to rescue a drunken negro from the police. Bricks, clubs and pistols were used. Four policemen were brutally beaten, one of them severely injured. A company of soldiers guarding the Libby Prison were called out and captured eighteen of the rioters.

While this was going on another negro difficulty occurred on First street. The last mob dispersed upon the persuasion of a colored jurymen. To-day mounted soldiers patrol the streets to keep order, and squads of police were placed at all the churches in view of the threats of the negroes to force their way in among the white people.

A large procession of negro societies attended a funeral to-day, accompanied by an armed company of colored military, the officers of which carried swords. There was no disturbance.

Last night Jekiah K. Hayward, of Massachusetts, was arrested for using language at the negro meeting on Tuesday night calculated to create a riot. His language was as follows: "After Judge Underwood leaves, you can hold high carnival, or what you please. I need not advise you what to do, for great bodies do as they have a mind to." He was arrested on a warrant from the Mayor, and was bailed in \$3,000 to appear to-morrow. The citizens have been apprehensive of a riot all day.

RICHMOND, May 12.—At the African Church, about 10 o'clock to-night, Judge Underwood and Horace Greeley made short addresses to the negroes. Judge Underwood advised the negroes against riot. He said Gen. Schofield had told him he had heard there might be a riot here to-morrow, and if there was he would plant cannon in every street and sweep the rioters down with grape. Judge Underwood urged the negroes not to gather in crowds, and to go about their business.

Mr. Greeley urged the negroes not to engage in a riot, but to go peacefully about their daily avocations.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The foreign dispatches by the Atlantic telegraph give full particulars of the settlement of the Luxembourg question by the Peace Conference. The Grand Duchy is to remain in its present independent position, continuing to be governed by the King of Holland as Grand Duke. All the great Powers are to guarantee its neutralization, and the fortress is to be razed. The Prussian troops are to withdraw from the Duchy within a month. The treaty was signed by the representatives of the great Powers, and has also been ratified by those powers. The result arrived at had been announced in Parliament, and was received in both Houses with much applause, though there was in the House of Commons a show of some dissatisfaction with England's joining in a guaranty to preserve the neutralization of Luxembourg. This guaranty was, however, the great point insisted upon by Prussia, and in securing which her diplomacy has now a substantial victory.

France is estopped from swallowing Luxembourg except at the risk of a war with all the great Powers. Notwithstanding this apparently final settlement, it is said that the danger of a war has merely been postponed, and that a proposition will be made by the great Powers for a general disarmament. The debate on the Reform bill was closed in the House of Commons on Friday night. The bill was strongly denounced by both Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright. On a division, nearly six hundred members voting, the bill was sustained by a majority of sixty-six, and the Derby Ministry saved for the present. Earl Derby is reported as having officially made the very singular Fenian uprising will not be made public on account of apprehended trouble with certain foreign Governments which are involved in the plot. The death sentence of the Fenian Doran had been commuted to a long term of imprisonment. The death of Governor Wright, the U. S. Minister at Berlin, is announced. The latest previous advice had given hope of his recovery. Greece is said to have contracted with the United States for the purchase of ironclads. The telegraph connecting St. Petersburg with the mouth of the Amoor river has been completed.

CONTRABAND WHISKY.—We learn that seventeen barrels of condemned whiskey was seized at the distillery of C. W. Johnson, at Lovettsville Loudoun county last week. The whiskey was taken to Alexandria and disposed of by the government. This result was brought about by the investigation of T. K. Church and J. A. Porter, Inspectors for this district.

Another seizure of four barrels of whiskey was made at Berryville by D. M. Nichols, belonging to C. B. Manter of that place. The whiskey was reported to come from some party in Warren county and was brought to this place yesterday.—Winchester Journal.

DESTITUTE OF VIRGINIA.—Major J. H. Remington, U. S. A., sub-Assistant Commissioner for the First sub-district of Virginia (embracing the counties of Norfolk, Princess Anne, Isle of Wight, Nanamoud and Southampton), received yesterday from General O. Brown, Assistant Commissioner for the State of Virginia, orders to prepare for the receipt of four hundred bushels of corn and twenty barrels pork for the temporary relief of the indigent in his sub-district. After its receipt due notice will be given, so that applicants need not appear until notified to do so by the representative of the Freedmen's Bureau in this city.—Norfolk Journal.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the times."

The Concord Monitor gives Mr. Peabody's version of the story that he once saved wood to pay for a night's lodging. He had been to Danvers, Mass. Arriving at Concord on foot, late at night, he put up at the old "Stickney Tavern." Having no money, he went supperless to bed, and the next morning he did, as stated, stop and saw wood to pay for his lodging and breakfast.

Archibald McGregor, one of the gang who robbed the Adams' Express Company at Troy, Pa., in July, 1865, was on Saturday sentenced to serve three years in solitary confinement in the State prison, to pay one hundred dollars fine and the cost of prosecution, and to restore the stolen funds.

Six of the discontented members of the Alexandria colony near Jaffa—Mr. Kelley and Mr. Tibbets, with their families—arrived at Alexandria, Egypt, on the 6th of April, on their way home to the United States. Every necessary assistance was given them by our Consul General.

As the sexton of the First Baptist church in Augusta, Ga., yesterday, was lighting up for the evening service, the entire ceiling fell with a loud crash, breaking the pews and furniture. Fortunately the congregation had not assembled, and no person was injured.

Yesterday a large procession, some three thousand in number, with banners and music, marched to the village of Woodbury, two-and-a-half miles from Baltimore, near Druid Hill Park, to participate in the laying of a cornerstone of a new Catholic church at that place.

Gen. Sherman has joined Gen. Hancock at Leavenworth, and proceeded with him to Fort Hooker, where they are to have a conference with the Indians. There are conflicting reports in relation to the capture of the steamboat Miner by the Indians.

Chicago dispatches state that the working-men of that city, in nearly all branches of industry, are resuming labor. Machineists and car-builders are yet endeavoring to hold out, but their employers expect to be able to resume work in a few days at the old rates.

Reports from North Carolina give cheering accounts of the growing wheat crop. The prospect never was better at this season of the year. A gentleman who has travelled south of this gives glowing accounts of the crop prospects in North and South Carolina.

Samuel H. Wentz, who pleaded guilty to the embezzlement, abstraction and misappropriation of the funds of the National Mechanics' Bank, of Baltimore, was, on Saturday, sentenced in the U. S. District Court to six years' imprisonment in the city jail.

The steamer Arizona brings Panama advices to the 4th. Commander Leonard Paulding of the steamer Wateree, died of dysentery on the 29th ult. Deceased was a son of Admiral Paulding, and leaves a wife and three children.

The Norfolk papers state that strawberries made their appearance in the market of that city on Friday, and commanded \$1.50 per quart at retail. Over a hundred quarts were bought for shipment at \$1 per quart.

The American Medical Association, which has been in session at Cincinnati for a number of days, adjourned on Friday. The association decided to hold their next annual meeting in Washington.

Reports from the Southern States to the Union Republican Congress Executive Committee "it is said," give a flattering statement of the work of organizing the Republican party in those States.

The Chicago Tribune states that the fund for the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of the late President Lincoln, has now reached a sum sufficiently large to warrant the committee in commencing the work.

Gen. Sickles has issued an order calling to account parties in North and South Carolina concerned in the seizure and sequestration of property under the late Confederate Government.

The family of Gen. Grant will leave Washington about the 15th instant for Old Point, where they will be the guests of Gen. Schofield's lady during the summer season.

Last week, national bank notes amounting to \$22,600 were issued, making the total now in circulation \$298,963,924.

The Southern Baptist Convention in session at Memphis, will hold its next session in Baltimore in May next.

Senator Doolittle and son sailed by Saturday's steamer for St. Petersburg, via Great Britain.

S. B. Hempstead, postmaster at Adel, Iowa, was arrested on Monday last for robbing the mail.

The eight-hour bill has been signed by the Governor, and is now the law of New York.

Winnemore, the murderer of Mrs. Magilton in Philadelphia, has been found guilty.

ARRIVAL OF MR. DAVIS AT RICHMOND.—After a little more than two years' absence, Mr. Davis returned to Richmond on Saturday. The transfer of the prisoner from Fortress Monroe to Richmond, was very quietly accomplished. Gen. Burton, the commandant of Fortress Monroe, in whose custody he remains, accompanied him to Richmond. The trip up the James was made in the regular mail steamer, Mr. Davis having the freedom of the boat and mixing with the passengers. At Richmond large crowds had assembled to witness his arrival. Gen. Schofield had made the necessary preparations for the reception. Carriages were in attendance with a mounted military guard, and he was quickly transferred from the boat to the Spotswood House. He has the freedom of the hotel, and during Saturday night and yesterday was visited by a large number of his friends, and presented with bouquets. When the boat arrived at the wharf in Richmond, Mr. Lyons went on board, and after a feeling meeting with Mr. Davis, brought Mrs. Davis ashore and conducted her to a carriage, followed by the two servants who attended her. In a few minutes Mr. Davis came over the gang plank, accompanied by General Burton and Dr. Cooper. He looked very much changed from what the citizens of Richmond had heard of, looking much older and rather haggard and feeble. A full, gray beard contributed much to the change. He wore a very firm step. He is to be brought into Court to-day. His counsel will ask for an immediate trial, and if that is not granted a motion for bail will be entered.

GOLD.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Gold to-day, 135½.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT, AT RICHMOND.—One of the civil cases taken up, in the U. S. Circuit Court, at Richmond, Judge Underwood presiding, was that of Morris vs. the United States; and this was reported in the Richmond Whig.

This case grew out of the petition of Gouverneur Morris, of New York, next friend of Mrs. Patsy Morris, of the same State, to set aside the sale of property in Alexandria valued at between fifteen and twenty thousand dollars, seized under the confiscation act of 1862, as the property of Orlando Fairfax, who was alleged to be disloyal to the Government. The petition stated that the United States District Attorney directed the Marshal to seize all of the property of said Fairfax, and the Marshal reported that he had acted in accordance with his directions.

Gen. Wells, of Alexandria, the counsel for the petitioner, argued that under the general practice in seizures and like cases, no valid seizure could be made until the libel was filed, and that while the act of Congress, from the peculiar necessities of the case, authorized the seizure before filing libel, it was still necessary that actual possession should be taken by the Government, or other actual or constructive notice given in order to make a valid title against innocent purchasers or incumbrances without notice.

2d. That the Government, in this class of cases, does not occupy the position of an innocent purchaser, but can only take such title as Fairfax himself should give.

3d. That the proceeds of sale still remaining in the custody of the court, it is competent for the court to control its own decree and make such order as is equitable in the case.

Also, that no record or other notice was given of the seizure, nor was there any actual possession of the property by the Government; that the petitioner, having notice of the confiscation proceedings in said case, attached the property in question in due form of law to satisfy a debt of \$25,000 due from Orlando Fairfax to the petitioner; that afterwards, in October, 1862, a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States, and the property confiscated and sold thereunder.

He stated, fourthly, in conclusion, that the intention of the confiscation act being among other things designed to punish disloyal persons by depriving them of their property, the object of the act will not be secured, but only an innocent person will suffer and be deprived of her property if the petition be refused, when, as is proven, she was at the time, continued to be, and still is, loyal to the Government of the United States.

He further contended that, under the rules which govern the admiralty side of the court, it is competent for the court to make such order or modification of a judgment already rendered as may be just and equitable in the case.

Mr. Chandler, the United States District Attorney, replied in behalf of the claim of the Government to the property. He reviewed the argument of Gen. Wells, and took the ground that no notice of the seizure was necessary; that the notice subsequently given by the filing of the libel was sufficient; that the Government of the U. S. is entitled to priority and preference over citizen creditors, and that it did not comport with the dignity of the Government to place a record of the proceedings in the Circuit Court of Alexandria county, as was claimed by Mr. Chandler.

Mr. Chandler alluded to the fact that there had never been in this, as in other Federal courts, decrees by default under the confiscation act of 1862; also, that there are few titles superior to that arising from a Marshal's sale under a due process of law.

The interest of the case is somewhat enhanced, from the fact that the parties to it on both sides are representatives of the oldest and among the most distinguished families of Virginia and New York. Governor Morris is the grandson of his ancestor of the same name, who was a man of mark even before the revolution. He was a member of the Continental Congress and minister to France during Washington's administration, and also held other high and important official positions.

Dr. Fairfax belongs to one of the oldest of the families of Virginia, and is a worthy scion of a distinguished parent stock. His kinsman, Baron Fairfax, who died at Greenway Court, near Winchester, in 1782, was the earliest patron and friend of Gen. Washington.

The judge decided that the case came properly before the District and not the Circuit Court. Mr. Chandler, however, thought it best that his argument should be heard—that of the petitioner having been heard before the judge expressed this opinion.

VIRGINIA STOCKS AND BONDS.—The following quotations are given in the Richmond Dispatch of Saturday:

Virginia coupon bonds, including back interest, 65.
Virginia ex-coupon, 44.
Virginia registered bonds, old, 40½-41.
Virginia registered bonds, new, 1866, 34½-35.
Virginia registered bonds, 1867, 32.
Richmond City bonds, 72.
Petersburg City bonds, 75.
Lynchburg City bonds, 65.
Fredericksburg City bonds (nominal), 30.
Norfolk City bonds (nominal) 47½-50.
Richmond and Danville Railroad bonds (not mortgaged), 60½.
Richmond and Danville Railroad bonds (not mortgaged), 58.
Virginia Central Railroad 1st mortgage bonds, 65.
Virginia Central Railroad 2d mortgage bonds, 60.
Virginia Central Railroad stock, 20.
Virginia Central 8 per cent. bonds, 70.
Virginia and Tennessee Railroad first mortgage bonds, 65.
Virginia and Tennessee Railroad 2d mortgage bonds, 58.
Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, third mortgage, 8 per cent. bonds, 75.
Orange and Alexandria Railroad, first mortgage, 6 per cent. bonds, 65.
Orange and Alexandria Railroad, second mortgage, 6 per cent. bonds, 52.
Orange and Alexandria Railroad, 8 per cent. bonds, 58½-60.
Richmond and Petersburg Railroad 6 per cent. bonds, 78.
Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad dividend bonds, 6 per cent., 65.
Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad bonds, 7 per cent., 70.
Richmond and York River Railroad 8 per cent. bonds, 30.
Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad stock, 60.
Richmond and Danville Railroad stock, new, 22½-23.
Virginia Central Railroad stock, 18½-20.
Virginia and Tennessee Railroad stock, 25.

FOR GOVERNOR.—We see that several of our contemporaries are already nominating a candidate for governor. One has raised the standard for Lewis McKenzie. Another seeks the motion. Both say, their first choice is Judge Underwood; but he refuses, preferring his present place.

Now we consider all this in rather poor taste. It is too soon to begin talking of a governor. Men who make nominations now, look too far ahead, and forget there is much work to be done before there is a chance to elect their candidates. Besides, if these men are really their favorites they are taking the surest method to defeat their object, as all past political experience shows.—Winchester Journal, (Radical).

The British steamer Melita, now loading at Norfolk for Liverpool—direct trade—will carry out 700 bales of cotton, with other cargo.

The Peace of Europe.

LONDON, May 10.—The House of Commons assembled this evening:

Mr. Labouchere alluded to the Peace Congress negotiations, and inquired if the English Government intended to guarantee the neutrality of Luxembourg without first taking the opinion of Parliament on such an important subject and so serious an official proceeding.

Lord Stanley, Foreign Secretary, replying on behalf of the Cabinet, said the members of the Peace Conference had met in session for the second time to-day, and although he could not at present enter into a detail of the proceedings, he might report that a substantial arrangement had been arrived at in the Conference on all the matters in dispute, so that an amicable settlement of the Luxembourg question was practically realized at this moment. [Loud cheers followed the announcement.]

Lord Stanley proceeded to say that he congratulated the House of Commons, and congratulated the country at large, on the fact that the good sense and moderation of the Powers primarily interested as parties in the Luxembourg difficulty had had the effect of arresting the unspeakable calamities which would ensue to the people from a European war. [Loud cheers.]

With respect to the part taken by her Majesty's Government in the matter, the Cabinet acted, in accordance with constitutional usage, in their ministerial responsibility as official advisers of the Crown and Sovereign, which responsibility, as well as the reasons which induced them to undertake it, they were ready to vindicate to Parliament and before the country. The matter had become very critical. Ministers were informed every moment, by telegraph and otherwise, of the increasing gravity of the case, so he (Lord Stanley) could not take upon himself to postpone or delay an amendment desired by all parties interested—and proposed in the Conference—when by so doing he would most likely prevent altogether the maturing and giving expression to the sentiment.

With reference to the guarantee of the neutrality of Luxembourg, (Lord Stanley) regretted to observe that the House of Commons should show a susceptibility with regard to the action of the Cabinet, for he also voted the guarantee. The members of the House were aware that England and what was an uncommon occurrence—the remainder of the great Powers who were parties to the Luxembourg and Belgio-Holland treaty of the year 1839 had absolutely guaranteed the territory of Luxembourg to the King of Holland at that time.—What the Government had now done was merely to adapt that guarantee to the present circumstances of the case, and render it efficacious in view of the changes which had taken place in the Germanic Confederation. Ministers had not extended, but on the contrary, had more limited the guarantee incurred in 1839, and by that action contravened the responsibility which the country sustained under it.

The present negotiations would be brought to a conclusion within the space of a few days, and then the whole of the papers connected with the proceedings of the London Peace Congress of 1867 would be laid before Parliament. [Loud cheering followed the close of Lord Stanley's speech.]

FERTILIZERS, &c.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE PHOSPHATE.

30 tons Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, in store and in prime order, at 100 tons.

PERUVIAN GUANO. BAITHOLOWS PREPARED PERUVIAN GUANO. BAITHOLOWS BONE DUST.

Sole agent for the BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER, for Alexandria, Va., and Washington, D. C. BUCKEYE BUGGY CULTIVATOR.

Large assortment of PLOWS of all kinds, Cultivators, Harrows, Hay, Straw and Podder Cutters, Corn Shellers of all kinds, Garden Seeds, &c., &c. J. P. BARTHOLOW, No. 25, King street, bet. Water & Union, ap 18-19m Alexandria, Va.

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The subscriber has on hand a full assortment of the best improved MANURES, which he is prepared to sell in any quantity desired, at the LOWEST MARKET RATES.

As the prices are uniform the farmer can obtain his supplies as well by correspondence as though he were in person.

PERUVIAN GUANO, of the best quality. Bolivian Guano. This article comes from the same section as Peruvian, which it closely resembles in texture and appearance. It is much richer in phosphate of lime than the Peruvian, and is of a soft sub-salt it will answer quite as well as Peruvian, and it costs but two-thirds the price of that article.

Mexican Guano, of four grades. Ground Bones. Whitehead's Generalizer. The high reputation borne by this article as the most effective and reliable crop producer made in the United States, induces me to ask the farmer to test it alongside of any manure he may apply.

Whann's Pure Raw Bone Phosphate, manufactured by Walton & Whann. ANDREW COBURN'S DECOMPOSED ANIMAL MANURE. RHOADS' PHOSPHATE. BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER, in Loudoun, Fauquier, Prince William and Fairfax counties.

Headquarters for McCormick's Reaper and Mower. Hubbard's Reaper and Mower. Garden Seeds, &c. W. H. MAY, ap 13-14m Alexandria, Va.

GUANO—REEDS' ANTIMONATED SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.—The best superphosphate yet offered to the farmer, possessing all the activity of Peruvian Guano, but being more durable in its effects.

It contains a large amount of animal matter in a highly concentrated form, which, combined with its soluble bone phosphate of lime, cannot fail to render it very valuable as a fertilizer. Notwithstanding we believe it to be the best super-phosphate in the market, yet, by a process peculiar in its manufacture, whereby the expenses are lessened, we are enabled to sell it very low, with a liberal discount to dealers.

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SMALL SUGAR-CURED HAMS, George & Jenkins's Family Lard, Mushroom Crackers, Trenton Fancy Crackers, Sardines, 1 and 2 boxes, Just received and for sale by HARRIE HOUGH, ap 22 Corner of Pitt and Prince streets.

ALEXANDRIA DISTILLERY.

NOTICE TO STOCK GROWERS.

Those in want of SLOP can be supplied on reasonable terms, at the Distillery, near Fish-town. [ap 24] E. E. DOWNS & CO.

NOTICE.—An adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the ALEXANDRIA CANAL COMPANY, will be held at the Alderman's Chamber, on THURSDAY, 16th May, 1867, at 11 o'clock a. m. B. Y. NOTT, P. G. UHLER, Secretary.

16 BAGS DRIED APPLES, SUGAR-HOUSE SUGARS and MOLASSES, low; Golden Syrup, in barrels; a full assortment of Coffees, Teas and Sugars, for sale, wholesale, by GREGORY & PAUL, ap 25-1m

WHITE WASH BRUSHES, of first quality, made from Russian bristles, for sale by J. C. MILBURN, ap 22

FISH ROE—100 cases of Shad Roe, in store and for sale by GWIN & BECKHAM, my 4

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GEORGE B. WILSON, (FORMERLY BURNS & WILSON) FIRST CLASS BOOT AND SHOE STORE, 602 Seventh street, (Under Odd Fellows Hall) WASHINGTON, D. C.

A large assortment of Gents', Boys', Youths', Ladies', Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Rubbers of all kinds and sizes always on hand, cheap for cash. ap 30-6m

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Ladies' Boots, " Gaiters, " House Slippers, " Dress " Gents' " Boots, " Gaiters, " Toilet Slippers, " Walking Shoes, " Thick Boots. Men's Polish " " Gaiter " " Slippers, Child's Walking Boots, " Lasting " " Button Boots, Infants' Black Morocco Boots, " Colored " " Kid " " Button " " Ankle Ties, " Lasting Boots, " Patent Leather Boots, " Colored Lasting " " Button " You will do well to call and examine at 73 King street, before you buy. W. B. WADDEY, my 13-30m

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BOOTS AND SHOES, FOR MEN, LADIES, AND CHILDREN, CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST, AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

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The attention of dealers and consumers is called to our stock of the above-named articles, of our own manufacture, which we offer at reduced rates. We have also constantly on hand from 10,000 to 1